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A HISTORY OF PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATES.

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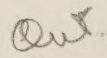
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A HISTORY OF PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

By W. A. B. B. B.
B. B. B. B. B.



Prepared by the Department of Education, Toronto.

1933.

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A HISTORY OF PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATES.

In the earlier stages of professional courses the Intermin certificate in its present sense did not exist. There were Normal Schools at Ottawa and Toronto and later in 1900 an additional one at London. These Schools were attended by those who in most cases already held Third Class certificates with teaching experience. For the most part this Normal School Course led to a Second Class certificate valid for life or good behaviour. However Third Class certificates might be obtained by those of lower standing who failed to qualify for the Second Class certificate but these were comparatively few in number. First Class certificates might also be obtained from the same Normal School Course by those who had the higher academic standing, that is, the old Senior Leaving, corresponding roughly to the present Upper School standing. It should be borne in mind that the early Normal Schools gave only one professional course. The difference between a First Class certificate and a Second Class certificate was practically an academic difference. However, the First Class certificate will be discussed later in greater detail and this section will be devoted to the Second Class certificate.

Up to the year 1903 there were two complete Normal School sessions in the one calendar year, from January to July and August to January. In the year 1907 more Normal Schools were instituted. In addition to the three centres at London, Ottawa and Toronto, new Normal Schools were established in 1907 or somewhat later, at Hamilton, North Bay, Peterborough and Stratford. From 1907 on both

A HISTORY OF PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATES

both Interim and Permanent Second Class certificates were issued. The Interim Second Class certificates practically came into existence in this year, several years after the Interim First Class and Interim High School Assistant's certificates (termed Interim Public and High School certificate) were issued from the Ontario Normal College. Permanent Second Class certificates were issued to successful candidates who already held Third Class certificates with teaching experience. These candidates were released from the Normal Schools in April, instead of June, after passing special final examinations, and were termed Grade A candidates. The others remained until the following June and on passing the final examinations of Grade B course received Interim Second Class certificates. The latter certificates became Permanent as in the case of the Interim First Class certificates after two years' successful experience and on the recommendation of the local Inspector.

This system prevailed until September 1917 when Permanent Second Class certificates ceased to be obtained directly from a Normal School by experienced teachers who held Third Class certificates. From 1917 on the course ended for all in June; there was no longer any shorter course ending in April. Consequently, from 1917, for Permanent Second Class certificates the general requirement prevailed, two years' successful teaching experience subsequent to the date of the Interim certificates subject to recommendation of the local Inspectors.

For ten year from 1917 to 1927 this system was in force but in September 1927 new Normal School Regulations required a two-

year professional course for a Permanent Second Class certificate. By this time the Third Class certificate was fast becoming extinct until to-day it has practically no professional value. The Interim Second Class certificate is valid for four years, after which period, the holder is obliged to return to a Normal School for a Permanent certificate. At the end of two years' experience, the teacher may take the second course instead of waiting till the Interim certificate expires. Before being admitted to the second course, the holder of the Interim certificate is required to have completed two years' experience even if the Interim certificate has to be extended for this purpose. This general rule applies to both First and Second Class certificates obtained under these regulations.

KINDERGARTEN CERTIFICATES.

Up to the year 1915, the Kindergarten Course lacked close connection with the regular professional courses leading to the First and Second Class certificates. The academic qualification was indefiniteness in character, a fair general education being the requirement approximating to Junior Matriculation. The candidate was admitted on such standing to one of the local centres such as Brantford, Chatham, Owen Sound, and took a practical course for the year under the supervision of the Director, assisting the Director in teaching and receiving informal instruction in the principles of Kindergarten teaching. At the close of the year, this assistant received a Kindergarten Assistant's certificate good for one year. At the close of such year, the holder of the Assistant's certificate was expected to take a Normal School course in Kindergarten work and on passing the final examinations qualified for a Director's certificate. Such teachers were qualified only for Kindergarten teaching, not for Primary teaching.

In 1915, there was given the first regular Summer course in Kindergarten-Primary teaching. The aim of this course was to incorporate Kindergarten teaching in the regular professional system and to fit teachers for both Primary and Kindergarten work. The minimum requirement was a Second Class certificate but Kindergarten teachers under the former requirements were also admitted. On completing two Summer courses, the successful candidate received an Interim Kindergarten-Primary certificate.

The Director's certificate was no longer granted by final examinations but on the completion of two years' successful experience in Kindergarten-teaching. A Permanent Kindergarten-Primary certificate was to be obtained by two years' successful experience in Primary or Kindergarten-Primary teaching subsequent to the date of the Interim Kindergarten-Primary certificate.

In 1916 while the Summer Courses still enabled a certificated teacher to obtain a Kindergarten-Primary certificate, a regular Normal School course was instituted at Toronto closely incorporated with the Second Class course. The regular Lower and Middle School requirements were required, governing applicants for admission to the Second Class course. Ever since that year this regular Normal School course has been given. Since 1927, the Kindergarten-Primary teacher has been required to take the second year course, as with First and Second Class teachers.

SUMMER COURSES.

In 1909, a Summer course in Agriculture was Instituted running through May and June, and leading to a Permanent Elementary certificate in Agriculture. In 1910, the first Summer Course was given in Manual Training or as it was termed then Industrial Arts. It ran also for the months of May and June and led to a Permanent Elementary certificate. Between 1909 and 1913, the same kind of Summer course lasting through May and June was given also in Household Science and Art. All the certificates granted for these courses were Permanent Elementary.

In July 1913, the Summer School period was definitely changed so as to accommodate teachers after their school year had ended. The new Summer Courses opened July 2nd. and ended about August 8th. There had been this type of course in Agriculture as early as 1910, but it was confined to that subject. As the new period was in time only one-half of the earlier course, two Summer courses were now required to obtain Elementary certificates in such subjects as Agriculture, Manual Training and Household Science.

In 1914, a Permanent Elementary certificate was no longer granted. The Interim certificate was obtained and for a Permanent Elementary certificate the applicant was required to hold a Permanent teacher's certificate and to have completed two years' experience in the special subject, subsequent to the date of the Interim Elementary certificate.

This practice has prevailed up to the present time.

SUMMER COURSES.

From the modest beginning of the Summer School in 1909 this system has grown to very large dimensions and embraces an extensive range of subjects as may be gathered from a study of the Summer School Syllabus of 1934.

In addition to Elementary certificates, Specialist's and Supervisor's certificates may be obtained by Summer courses, in different subjects as well as standings in various other branches of study such as Upper School subjects, Oral French &c. A full list is contained in Circular 35.

Beginning in 1919, the special courses in particular subjects were introduced into the training schools for teachers. In 1919, at the Faculties of Education, a course in Elementary Physical Culture was instituted and in the following year a course also in Elementary Art. In 1929, a Specialist's course in Art and Physical Culture was introduced into the College of Education. These special courses in the College of Education have been continued and courses in Vocal Music and Commercial subjects added.

In the year 1925, special courses were introduced into the Normal Schools first in Art and Physical Culture and then from year to year in various other subjects, Agriculture, Household Science &c. In this way, a teacher may take these special subjects during the course at a training-school or at the Summer School. Again the first course may be taken at a

teacher's training school and a higher course in the same subjects at the Summer School for teachers.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER'S CERTIFICATES.

As already has been indicated, the training-schools up to 1917, namely the old Training Institutes, the School of Pedagogy, the Ontario Normal College, the two Faculties of Education (until 1917) granted standing as High School teachers to non-graduates as well as University graduates. These non-graduates were required to hold the highest Secondary School standing, variously termed, Senior Leaving, Senior Teachers', Faculty Entrance, and finally Upper School, as known at present. From 1917 on, only a University graduate on courses approved by the Minister might obtain a High School Assistant's certificate.

In 1920, the two Faculties of Education at Kingston and Toronto, were merged into the Ontario College of Education at Toronto, as it still exists. All entrants were required to hold University degrees on courses approved by the Minister except for the course leading to an Intermediate certificate in Household Science. As has already been stated, these University graduates taking the High School Assistant's course might add to this course the Public School course leading to a First Class certificate, but in no case might they confine themselves to the First Class course. The First Class course alone, by this time, was taken at one of the Normal Schools, where this course was established also in 1920. The certificates obtained from the College of Education are Interim in character and made permanent only by two years' successful experience. The holder of a Pass University

degree is admitted to the Ordinary High School Assistant's course, and the holder of an Honour degree as approved by the University concerned, to a Specialist's course. Up to 1933, the approval of the University concerned of an Honour Course as sufficient for admission to a Specialist's course at the College of Education was accepted, but in December 1933, the first qualifying examination for a Specialist's course was given, an academic test to supplement the academic Honour degree from a University. The general requirement as to time is one year. However, a Normal School course entitles the holder of a First or Second Class certificate to complete the College of Education course in six months, from January to June. Again the holder of Provisional High School Assistant's obtained at the Departmental Summer School may qualify for a regular High School Assistant's certificate by passing the final written examinations of the College of Education and the practical teaching tests. Another special feature of this course relates to the Specialist's certificate. A teacher who holds the Ordinary High School Assistant's certificate may at a later date obtain the University non-Specialist standing, receiving an Honour degree in a certain branch of study. Such teacher may qualify for a professional Specialist's certificate without further attendance by passing the final written examinations and teaching tests of the Specialist Course at the College of Education. Since 1933, a preliminary qualifying examination has been required of all candidates for Specialist certificates from the College of Education.

HIGH SCHOOL ASSISTANT'S CERTIFICATES

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Up to 1885 when the Training Institutes were founded the First Class certificate differed from the Second Class certificate largely in an academic way. There was the one Normal School course for a life or permanent certificate whether First or Second Class. The academic requirements for a Second Class certificate was Junior Leaving, essentially the present Middle School standing; the academic requirements for a First Class certificate, Senior Leaving, or our present Upper School standing. This Senior leaving standing might be obtained from a Secondary School or this academic course might be taken at the early Normal School along with the professional course. The First Class certificate up to 1885 did not represent a definite fixed First Class course. In many cases the old registers show individual First Class certificates issued by Order-in-Council. But in all cases there was a definite requirement, that for a First Class certificate the applicant must have Senior Leaving standing. This original First Class certificate was valid in a High as well as in a Public School.

In 1885, the Training Institutes were founded primarily for training High School teachers. Until 1891, these Institutes situated at Hamilton, Guelph, Kingston, Strathroy and Owen Sound provided a four-months' course for University graduates and also non-graduates. The University graduates received High School Assistant's certificates and the non-graduates with Senior leaving

standing, First Class certificates. The latter certificates entitled the holders to teach in a Public or High School. Both certificates were permanent in character for those who successfully completed the course.

In 1891, the School of Pedagogy was established at Toronto. Until 1893 there were final examinations held at outside centres as well, but in October 1893, the regular year's course at the school of Pedagogy, was definitely established at Toronto. Permanent First Class certificates, and even Permanent Second Class certificates were obtained as well as Interim High School Assistant's certificates. The first Class certificates were no longer valid in Secondary Schools as both graduates and non-graduates were able to obtain High School Assistant's certificates from this course. The High School certificates were Interim in character, and were made Permanent on the completion of two years' successful Secondary School experience. These High School Assistant's certificates might be Ordinary or Specialist as at the present time.

In 1896 the School of Pedagogy was replaced by the Ontario Normal College, soon transferred from Toronto to Hamilton, which training school was carried on at that centre till 1907. This Normal College course led to High School Assistant's and First Class certificates. For the first time, there was the definite division of First Class certificates into Interim and Permanent. The teacher-in-training with a Second or Third Class certificate and satisfactory Public School experience obtained a Permanent First Class, the inexperienced, and Interim First Class certificate made permanent on two years' Public School experience.

In 1907, the Ontario Normal College gave way to the two Faculties of Education at Kingston and Toronto. These Faculties carried on essentially the same work as the earlier training-schools, the School of Pedagogy and the Ontario Normal College. Both Interim and Permanent First Class certificates were granted on the same basis as before. Interim High School Assistant's (Ordinary and Specialist) were granted, made permanent on two years' successful experience.

In 1917, although the two Faculties still carried on the same work, a change was made with respect to the First Class certificate. For the first time, Permanent First Class certificates were not granted but only Interim certificates. These Interim First Class certificates were divided into Grade A and Grade B certificates, Grade B being valid only in Public or Separate School, and Grade A in a Continuation School and paving the way to a High School Assistant's certificate. The Grade A certificate required an extra Autumn session. In a short time, this distinction was abolished, the Grade B certificate was recalled and a regular Interim First Class certificate substituted, valid in a Public or Continuation School.

In 1920, the two Faculties of Education at Kingston and Toronto were abolished and replaced by one institution, the present Ontario College of Education. First Class certificates, Interim in character, have been obtained from this College ever since 1920, by those who take the High School Assistant's course and the required extra Public School subjects. No Permanent First Class certificates are issued directly from the College of Education.

In the same year, 1920 the First Class course was introduced into certain of the larger Normal Schools, Hamilton, London and Toronto, in addition to the Second Class course. In the course of time, this First Class course was introduced into other Normal Schools, as the need arose, until at the present time, it is given in all the Normal Schools. Such First Class certificates were Interim in character and made permanent on the completion of two years' successful Public or Continuation School experience, until the year 1927.

In 1927, the present Normal School Regulations came into force, the two-year plan. On the successful completion of the first year course, the teacher-in-training received an Interim First Class certificate valid for four years. On the completion of two years' successful experience the holder of the Interim certificate might return for the second year course, in order to obtain a permanent certificate. At the end of the four year term, the holder of the Interim certificate was required to take the second year course, unless the Interim certificate was renewed for special reasons by the Minister. This system prevails at the present time, but there are signs of impending changes, as indicated in Circular 78D. The First Class certificates issued up to September 1927, when the new Regulations came into force, were valid in a Public or Continuation School, but the new type of certificate only in a Public School. However, when the holder has complied with the special requirements set forth in the Regulations of the Continuation Schools pages 4 & 5, this First Class certificate has been valid also in a Continuation School.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Up to 1918, a Second Class certificate qualified the holder to act as Principal of any Public or Separate School irrespective of the number of teachers. In September, 1918, an amendment to the existing Public School Regulations came into force, by which the Principal of a Public or a Separate School with four or more teachers, after September 1924 should hold a First Class certificate, Regulation 24. Again, at the same time, in order to teach a Fifth Class of a Public or Separate School a teacher was required to hold a First Class certificate, Regulation 25, a Second Class certificate no longer being sufficient. By a further amendment, in September 1923, a teacher with only a Second Class certificate who had acted as Principal of one or more such Public or Separate Schools successfully for at least two years might have his Second Class certificate endorsed to act in such capacity. Likewise, the holder of a Second Class certificate only might have this certificate endorsed to enable the holder to act as the teacher of a Fifth Class. Finally, by Order-in-Council in May 1924, both Regulations 24 and 25 were rescinded, "as the necessity for their operation had ceased to exist". Consequently, at present, the holder of a Second Class certificate is eligible to act as Principal of any Public or Separate School and to teach any class in the same kind of school.

SPECIAL RULINGSSECOND CLASS.SALIENT FEATURES

When a teacher-in-training at a Normal School shows such lack of the sense of musical pitch or such physical disability as to incapacitate him for the subject of Music, he may receive an Interim First or Second Class certificate, limited as follows:- "This teacher is not qualified for teaching Vocal Music." However, when such teacher has been granted a permanent certificate, this restriction may be omitted, provided that his Inspector can certify to sufficient improvement with respect to Vocal Music, as to justify this step--

Dr. Morgan and

Dr. Merchant

SPECIAL RULINGSSALIENT FEATURES

The broad policies of this Department have been set forth, showing historically the gradual development from one set of regulations to another up to the present time. Within these general regulations from time to time special official rulings have been made, as the need arose of some modification or extension of the prevailing rule. These special rulings will be stated and explained in connection with the various forms of professional certificates. Some of these special rulings have been rescinded, others have been retained to the present day. In addition, certain features of the actual Regulations will be emphasized and developed. Many of such features have ramifications applicable to special situations. Moreover, certain courses outside the beaten tracks such as Manual Training will be analyzed.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

After the North Bay Normal School opened, it was discovered that many young men and women were desirous of attending it but had not the means of maintaining themselves for the year of training. Accordingly, a special arrangement was made to enable students to attend this Normal School in order to provide for the scarcity of teachers in the Northern Districts. A sufficient sum was disbursed to each to defray the expense of transportation, board and lodgings during the year of training. In turn each of such teachers gave an undertaking to teach three

years in the Schools of the Districts, or to make the proper refund of the financial aid. For many years, students living in any part of the Province might attend the North Bay Normal School and receive the financial aid on a pledge to teach for three years in the Districts. Again, candidates under age (18 years) might be admitted to North Bay Normal School on condition that the first year's experience as teacher be obtained in the Districts. The above restriction to Schools of the Districts is removed from the certificate, whether First or Second Class, when the obligation has been fulfilled. Since the overcrowding of the teaching profession in recent years, no financial aid has been extended of late to teachers-in-training who are not actual residents in the Districts.

SPECIAL RULINGSSALIENT FEATURESFIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES

When the amendment of 1918, was issued, requiring Principals of the larger Public and Separate Schools and the teachers of Fifth Classes, to hold First Class certificates, although this amendment was rescinded in 1924, it gave considerable impetus to Second Class teachers to qualify for First Class certificates. The Department provided strong encouragement to this tendency. When the new policy of providing First Class courses in the Normal Schools came into force in 1920, a special section of the Regulations exempted the holder of a Permanent Second Class certificate from any further attendance at a Normal School, thus enabling such teacher to continue teaching while preparing for First Class standing. The academic requirements were reduced and simplified. The details may be seen in Circular 23, Normal School Regulations. When such a teacher passed the final First Class examinations, in the beginning, only an Interim First Class certificate was issued, made permanent on two years' successful experience, subsequent to its date. Considerable discontent arose with respect to this Interim certificate. Teachers of many years' successful experience claimed that it was unfair to ask them to teach for an additional period of two years to qualify for a Permanent First Class certificate. Consequently, in 1931, it was decided by the Department to issue a Permanent First Class certificate

instead of an Interim to those holders of Permanent Second Class certificates, who completed the Upper School requirements, and passed the final Normal School examinations and practical tests.

Another special situation has developed since the surplus of High School teachers has turned the eyes of those teachers to Public School teaching. As a result, a special ruling has been made concerning the holders of High School Assistant's certificates who failed to take the First Class course at the College of Education. It has been decided that the holder of High School Assistant's certificate may qualify for a First Class certificate by attending a Normal School from January to June and passing the final tests. At first, the period of attendance was from April to June, but it was found that this period was too brief, especially towards the end of the session, when much of the time was given to reviewing the subjects of the course.

SPECIAL RULINGSFIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.SALIENT FEATURES

Under former regulations in force prior to September 1927, the regular rule for a Permanent First Class certificate is two years' successful experience subsequent to the date of the Interim First Class certificate, as approved by the local Inspector. The noteworthy exception to this rule has already been mentioned, but further comment may not be amiss. Up to 1931, the holder of Permanent Second Class certificates with the required Upper School standing as indicated in Circular 23, Section 2, might obtain a First Class certificate by passing the final Normal School examinations for a First Class certificate as set forth in Circular 23, Section 29 (4). However, this certificate was Interim in character irrespective of the amount of experience these teachers already had on their Second Class certificates. In 1931, an important change was made in this respect. Such Second Class teachers were awarded Permanent instead of Interim First Class certificates immediately on their complying with the provisions of the Sections already mentioned. This decision was hailed with hearty approval by the teachers concerned as for years teachers with several years' successful experience felt that it was unfair to require them to teach for an additional period of two years to obtain the Permanent First Class

SPECIAL RULINGS

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

SALIENT FEATURES

certificate after they had passed the First Class Normal School tests.

Another special situation with respect to a First Class certificate is as follows:- A teacher attending successfully a Normal School under present Regulations requiring a second course after four years' time obtains an Interim First Class certificate. Meanwhile such teacher obtains a University degree and later an Interim High School Assistant's certificate. Under a special ruling, this teacher is not required to take a second Normal School course for a Permanent First Class certificate, but may qualify for such certificate under former Normal School Regulations -- that is two years' successful Public or Continuation School experience. However, in the consideration of this matter a certain difference became apparent. Some of these teachers actually attended the College of Education from January to June in order to qualify for the High School Assistant's certificate, while others took a short Summer course and later passed the College of Education examinations without attendance. There is a clear-cut difference in the two cases. However, all things being considered, it was decided to allow the above ruling to cover both cases, subject to the approval of the Minister.

SPECIAL RULINGSSALIENT FEATURESHIGH SCHOOL ASSISTANT'S CERTIFICATES

Attention may be called to the important difference between the regulations governing the High School Assistant's certificate before and since September 1917. Up to this year from the time of the old Training Institutes, the holder of Senior Leaving or Faculty Entrance (present Upper School) standing might be admitted to the training-school for High School teachers and receive a High School Assistant's certificate. That is, a considerable number of High School teachers had never attended a University or received a University degree. In 1917, it was felt that a High School teacher should hold a University degree. In Circular 17, of 1917, this requirement was set forth. However, to save non-graduate High School teachers from hardship, such were given the right to apply for the special endorsement of their High School teacher's certificates on successful experience, to enable them to teach permanently on such certificates. This endorsement, Section I (5) of Cir. 17 of 1917, was applied extensively until it was cancelled in 1924, after having served its purpose in awakening High School teachers to the necessity of higher academic qualifications. Scores of High School teachers originally without degrees have gradually succeeded in becoming University graduates. At the present time, a survey of the staffs of the

SPECIAL RULINGSSALIENT FEATURESHIGH SCHOOL ASSISTANT'S CERTIFICATES

Secondary Schools would show that a member of the staff without a University degree is a "rara avis".

For some time, there was doubt whether the degree of B.A.Sc. (Applied Science) would be accepted for a High School Principal's certificate so far as academic standing was concerned. It was ruled by Dr. Merchant and Dr. Morgan that, if the applicant held a High School Assistant's certificate, this degree would be accepted for the High School Principal's certificate.

SPECIAL RULINGS

SALIENT FEATURES.

HIGH SCHOOL ASSISTANT'S CERTIFICATES

As has already been stated, a teacher in a Private School may qualify for a Permanent High School Assistant's certificate after two years' experience in Secondary School work if specially inspected by one of the Departmental Inspectors. However it is felt that for a High School Principal's certificate, some experience in one of the regular High or Continuation Schools is required.

A very recent Order-in-Council dated January 17th, 1935, has introduced an important change into High School Assistant's certificate. Up to January 1935, a High School Assistant's certificate was valid only in some form of Secondary School, that is a High or Continuation School, a Collegiate Institute or a Technical School. Such certificate was not valid in any class of a Public or Separate School, even a Fifth Form. The recent Order-in-Council makes a High School Assistant's certificate valid in a Fifth Form of a Public or Separate School, and the holder of an Interim High School Assistant's certificate may apply for a Permanent High School Assistant's certificate on two years' experience of this kind.

This represents an important development in the history of professional certificates. This extension of the validity of the High School teacher's certificate appears

SPECIAL RULINGS

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HIGH SCHOOL ASSISTANT'S CERTIFICATES

reasonable. The work of a Fifth Form is practically the work of the Lower School of a Secondary School. The pupils of a Fifth Form may write at the Departmental Examinations along with the pupils of a High or Continuation School. Other things being equal, it would appear that a University graduate with a High School Assistant's certificate is better qualified to teach the subjects of a Fifth Form than a Public School teacher without a degree. Moreover, this step knits still more closely the Public and High Schools into one system. It provides increased opportunity for unemployed High School teachers to obtain positions, although on the other hand it narrows the field for Public School teachers who will have to compete now for positions in Fifth Forms with High School teachers.

SPECIAL RULINGS.Salient FeaturesHIGH SCHOOL ASSISTANT'S CERTIFICATES

A variation of the regular one-year course at the College of Education for a High School Assistant's certificate is by way of the Provisional High School teacher's standing. The holder of the first class certificate with three years' experience or of a second class certificate with six years' experience with the proper University degree may obtain provisional High School Assistant's standing valid for one year by completing one Summer Course. At the close of the year of Provisional standing, such teacher is required to pass the final written and practical test of the College of Education in order to obtain the regular Interim High School Assistant's certificate.

For a Permanent Specialist's certificate, the requirement is two year's general Secondary School experience with at least one year's adequate experience in the Specialist subjects in the Middle or Upper Schools. For detailed treatment of this year's experience in Specialist subjects, see the High School Inspector's report.

It should be noted that experience obtained on any kind of Provisional standing may not be considered in an application for a Permanent certificate, whether First, Second Class or High School Assistant's certificate.

The regular requirement for a Permanent High School

SPECIAL RULINGS

SALIENT FEATURES

HIGH SCHOOL ASSISTANT'S CERTIFICATES

Assistant's certificate is two years' successful experience in a High or Continuation School subsequent to the date of the Interim High School Assistant's certificate.

It is assumed as a general rule that the required two years' Secondary School experience be obtained in one or more of the regular Provincial Secondary Schools and that the teacher's work be inspected at least once each year. However, a special situation has developed with respect to the holders of Interim High School Assistant's certificates who are engaged in Private Schools giving High School courses. Of late years, an arrangement has been made for enabling such teachers to obtain Permanent certificates. On payment of a special fee of \$10. a High or Continuation School Inspector is instructed to observe their teaching of Secondary School subjects and subsequently to make a report, on which, if favourable, a Permanent certificate may be granted by the Department. This inspection should take place during the second year of experience. The same visit may cover the applications of more than one Private School teacher, in the same school, and the Inspector may combine this purpose with other purpose leading him to visit the school, without a larger fee being required.

This special fee of \$10. is charged also for the inspection of the holder of an Ordinary High School Assistant's certificate who has written off the Specialist subjects at the College of Education, but is not engaged as teacher in a

SPECIAL RULINGSSalient FeaturesHIGH SCHOOL ASSISTANT'S CERTIFICATES.

Secondary School. This applies also to the holder of Provisional High School Assistant's standing not teaching in a Secondary School. Up to this year, 1925, the same fee was charged also for the inspection of the holder of a Permanent Second who since passed the final First Class examinations at a Normal School and requires practical tests in teaching Lower School subjects. Of late, however, the Public School Inspector has been required to conduct these tests without fee to the teacher.

The regular course at the College of Education lasts one year, but the holder of a First or Second Class certificate with the proper University degree is exempted from the Autumn term, and may enter the College of Education in January. There are not so many taking advantage of this arrangement as formerly since the majority of such cases wait until they can qualify for a High School Assistant's certificate by means of the Summer Course and the final examinations of the College of Education.

SPECIAL RULINGSSALIENT FEATURESKINDERGARTEN CERTIFICATES

Under the Normal School Regulations in force prior to September 1927, one Normal School course or two Summer courses led to an Interim Kindergarten-Primary certificate. After two years' successful experience in Primary or Kindergarten-Primary teaching, the holder of the Interim certificate was eligible for a Permanent Kindergarten-Primary certificate, subject of course to the general requirements of being twenty-one years of age.

After two years' experience in pure Kindergarten teaching, the holder of the same Interim Kindergarten-Primary certificate qualified for a Kindergarten Director's certificate.

With respect to a Permanent Kindergarten-Primary certificate under Primary experience is accepted both Junior and Senior First Book teaching, also for a Permanent Kindergarten-Primary certificate, a small measure of pure Kindergarten experience is accepted namely 25% of the total two years' experience - W.I. Chisholm.

Another special ruling is connected with a two teacher school, in which the junior teacher has charge of the work to the end of the Second book. If such junior teacher holds an Interim Kindergarten-Primary certificate, such certificate may be ^{made} permanent on two years' experience,

SPECIAL RULINGS

SALIENT FEATURES

KINDERGARTEN CERTIFICATES

even though the Second Book teaching is included in it - Dr. Merchant.

It should be noted however in this connection that a Kindergarten-Primary certificate does not qualify the holder for teaching a Second Book Class. Incidentally it may be mentioned that experience in Kindergarten-Primary teaching may be applied to an application for a Permanent First or Second Class certificate - Dr. Waugh.

Another special ruling affecting the application of the holder of an Interim Kindergarten-Primary certificate obtained under former Regulations or by Summer courses is that in an application for a Kindergarten Director's certificate certain consideration will be given to the Kindergarten element in Kindergarten-Primary experience - Dr. Waugh. No experience obtained on the partial professional standing obtained at the close of the first Summer course in Kindergarten-Primary will be considered in an application for a Permanent certificate.

In an application for a Kindergarten Director's certificate, the school-day is a morning or afternoon session. In the case where a teacher is engaged throughout the whole day in Kindergarten teaching, such teacher may claim two school-days' experience in an application for a Kindergarten Director's certificate.

SPECIAL RULINGS SALIENT FEATURES
KINDERGARTEN CERTIFICATES

A clear distinction should be made between the Interim Kindergarten-Primary certificate obtained under former Normal School Regulations and that obtained under Regulations in force since September 1927. In the latter case, as in the case of a First or Second Class certificate, the holder is required to take a second Normal School course after two or four years. On the completion of the second year Normal School course, the successful teacher receives a Permanent certificate entitling the holder to teach in a Primary, Kindergarten-Primary class or to act as Director of a Kindergarten Department. No specific experience is required as in the former case leading to either a Permanent Kindergarten-Primary certificate or a Director's certificate according to the definite type of teaching experience.

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SPECIAL RULINGSSALIENT FEATURESSUMMER COURSESELEMENTARY AGRICULTURE-

The somewhat complicated conditions governing this certificate are set forth in Circular 62. An examination of this circular shows that in addition to the regular two courses at the Summer School, Lower and Middle School standing in this subject are also considered with respect to an Elementary certificate.

Since 1928, Lower and Middle School Agriculture is considered only when actual instruction is taken in an approved school. As a rule, this course is taken during the regular High School course. However, after a teacher has obtained a Normal School certificate but is not engaged in teaching, he may return to an approved school and enter the classes in Agriculture. By concentration, he may cover all the work in Agriculture in one year, and pass the final examinations. Such teacher is eligible for an Elementary certificate in Agriculture.

SPECIAL RULINGSSALIENT FEATURESSUMMER COURSESINTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE IN AGRICULTURE

Attention should be directed to the fact that this is a Secondary School certificate, although Public School teachers have been encouraged to obtain it, and there is a larger grant for the holders teaching Agriculture in Public Schools. Very recently on the recommendation of Inspector Davies a modification of this rule has been made. As a rule, the holder of an Interim Intermediate certificate is not able to have it made permanent on Public or Separate School experience in Agriculture. By a special ruling, experience in this subject in a Fifth Class (Public School) if approved for Agriculture and visited by the Departmental Inspector of Agriculture may be counted towards a Permanent Intermediate certificate.

The usual requirement for an Intermediate certificate in Agriculture is two Departmental Summer Courses. Attention should be directed to the academic requirements in Science for admission to the Course. The applicant is required to have as minimum standing in Science, Upper School standing in Biology, and Physics or Chemistry. The minimum professional qualification is a First Class certificate.

The holder of an Elementary certificate in Agriculture, who has the requirements for admission, may qualify for an Intermediate certificate by completing one instead of two

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SPECIAL RULINGSSALIENT FEATURESSUMMER COURSESINTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE IN AGRICULTURE

Summer Courses, that is Part II.

To qualify for a Permanent intermediate certificate, the applicant is required to submit evidence of two years' successful experience in Agriculture in a High or Continuation School (or a Public School Fifth Class as already described). Lower School experience in Agriculture is sufficient, subject to the Inspector's approval. For a Permanent Specialist's certificate in Agriculture, however, adequate Middle School experience in Agriculture is required.

A teacher with a First Class or a High School Assistant's certificate who has completed two or more years at the Ontario Agriculture College is entitled to an Interim Intermediate certificate in Agriculture.

SPECIAL RULINGSSALIENT FEATURESSUMMER COURSESPhysical CultureELEMENTARY PHYSICAL CULTURE

One Summer course or the regular Elementary course at a Normal School or the College of Education is required under the regulations.

Before the Summer course was established, a special course was conducted by Dr. Barton of the University of Toronto during the course at the Toronto Faculty of Education. The holder of this "Barton" certificate if a qualified High School Assistant has always been granted an Elementary Physical Culture certificate. A considerable number of such Elementary certificates have been issued but of late years, naturally, very few of this particular kind.

A veteran of the Great War, if a certificated teacher, has always had the right to claim an Elementary Physical Culture certificate on the basis of the physical training received in the Army.

Again a teacher who already holds an Elementary certificate in Physical Culture and served in the War, is entitled to a Supervisor's or Specialist's certificate.

Returned soldiers to some extent have claimed the Elementary certificate on war service, but no case can be recalled where the higher certificate has been obtained in this manner.

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SPECIAL RULINGSSALIENT FEATURESSUMMER SCHOOLSUPERVISOR'S AND SPECIALIST'S CERTIFICATES IN PHYSICAL CULTURE.

The regular requirement is two Summer Courses in Physical Culture. A returned soldier, however, without a teacher's certificate has been permitted to qualify for this senior certificate by one Summer Course (Part II) having been given credit for Part I on Military experience. On completing this course, he has received a certificate, valid for the subject of Physical Culture only.

Up to 1933, male teachers were required to submit a Cadet Instructor's certificate or the equivalent, in addition to regular standing from the Summer Courses, in order to qualify for Supervisor's or Specialist's certificates in Physical Culture. Since 1933 however, the Cadet Instructor's certificate has no longer been required.

In the case of the women who qualified for Specialist's certificates in this subject, a clear distinction should be made between those who have obtained such certificates by Summer Courses or the regular course at the College of Education, and a superior type. A small number of women have made a special study of Physical Culture during their full course at the University of Toronto and obtained a degree with Honours in Physical Culture or Education. This subject has been taken also as a Specialist branch at the College of Education and the successful candidates have received Specialist's certificates

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SPECIAL RULINGSSALIENT FEATURESSUMMER SCHOOLSUPERVISOR'S AND SPECIALIST'S CERTIFICATES IN PHYSICAL CULTURE.

in Physical Culture. It stands to reason that such Specialist teachers have had a much more extensive course in Physical Culture than the others, and should be given a higher place as teachers of this subject.

To 1931 the same Summer Course (Part II) in Physical Culture was taken either for a Supervisor's or Specialist's certificate. The only difference was that a Public School teacher received a Supervisor's and a High School teacher, a Specialist's certificate. In this year, it was realized that a difference should be made between the course for a Public School teacher and that of a High School teacher of Physical Culture.

Hence, in the Summer School of 1931, a clear distinction was made, and there was one course for a Supervisor's and another for a Specialist's certificate. The same difference was created for the Elementary certificate but was abandoned after the one year. This cleavage rests on a logical basis. Up to 1931, much of the Part II course was given to the study of the gymnasium. This branch of study was of great benefit to High School teachers but of little practical value to Public School teachers. Now the Supervisor's course is confined to the lines of instruction of value in Public School teaching

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SPECIAL RULINGSSALIENT FEATURESSUMMER SCHOOLSUPERVISOR'S AND SPECIALIST'S CERTIFICATES IN PHYSICAL CULTURE.

of Physical Education. The Specialist's course, as is reasonable, is to a considerable extent devoted to the study of a gymnasium, its apparatus and use. This part of the course bears directly on the future work of a Secondary School teacher of Physical Culture.

In the subject of Art, Part II of the Summer courses leads to either a Supervisor's or a Specialist's certificate. There is no difference in the course. Accordingly the holder of an Art Supervisor's certificate who obtains the High School Assistant's certificate is automatically entitled to the Art Specialist's certificate.

SPECIAL RULINGSSALIENT FEATURESHOUSEHOLD SCIENCE

Two courses at the Summer School lead to an Elementary Household Science certificate for certificated teachers. This certificate is valid only in a village or rural Public or Separate School.

In addition, a six months' course in Household Science at the Kemptville Agriculture School is considered as equivalent to the two Summer Courses and an Elementary certificate is awarded for such course.

An Intermediate (termed Ordinary to 1931) certificate in Household Science is obtained by the successful completion of a year's course in this subject at the College of Education. The minimum requirement for admission is a Second Class certificate. This course should be clearly distinguished from the regular course for a High School Assistant's certificate. Although in most cases, the holder of an Intermediate has no more than a Second Class certificate, she is eligible for teaching Household Science in a High as well as a Public School. Another point comes up in connection with this Intermediate certificate. If the holder of the Intermediate certificate has an Interim First Class certificate, requiring a return to a Normal School, no second course at a Normal School is required, if such teacher confines herself to Household Science work. On the completion of two years' experience in this subject, she may obtain a Permanent Intermediate certificate. This is contrary to the practice with other special certificates.

SPECIAL RULINGSSALIENT FEATURESHOUSEHOLD SCIENCE

The holder of an Elementary certificate in Household Science may obtain an Intermediate certificate by attending the College of Education from January to June, that is, she is exempted from the Autumn term. There is another method of qualifying for an Intermediate certificate in Household Science than by the College of Education course. There is a Normal course in Household Economics given at Macdonald Institute, Ontario Agriculture College, Guelph, lasting two years. If the graduate from this course holds a Departmental professional certificate, First or Second Class, or High School Assistant's certificate, she may be granted on application an Interim Intermediate certificate in Household Science, Equal in every respect to the one obtained by a course at the College of Education. A considerable number of teachers have taken advantage of this method of qualifying for a certificate in Household Science.

Up to September 1920, the course leading to the Ordinary certificate in Household Science was conducted by the University of Toronto for the Department of Education. Beginning in September 1920, this course was taken over by the new College of Education and has been closely connected with this institution since that year.

MANUAL TRAININGSPECIAL RULINGS

SALIENT FEATURES.

About the year 1900, the course in Manual Training really took rise in this Province. The late Dr. Seath, on a visit to England secured the services of Mr. A.H. Leake to organize this branch of work in Ontario. At first, Mr. Leake found it necessary to import teachers of Manual Training from England and the United States to carry on the work. However by 1904 a regular course in Manual Training was instituted at the Ontario Agriculture College, Guelph. This training-school carried on its work till the Ontario Training College for Technical teachers was founded in 1926. Since that year, this Training College at Hamilton has been giving the courses in Manual Training leading to Departmental certificates in this subject. Up to 1931, these certificates were termed Ordinary as in the case of Household Science, but since that year this term has been replaced by the name Intermediate. The length of the period of training has been one year in both training institutions.

Up to the opening of the Training College at Hamilton, in most cases the teacher of Manual Training held no professional Public or High School teacher's certificate; there was no such requirement as long as the teacher of Manual Training confined himself to this branch of work.

SPECIAL RULINGSSALIENT FEATURESSUMMER COURSECOMMERCIAL

There are two certificates, Elementary and Specialist's obtained by Summer Courses and to a great extent by private study. In addition, while a teacher is attending the College of Education, he may obtain credit in three of these subjects. The general requirement for admission to the Specialist's course is a High School Assistant's, but in some cases, University students are admitted who contemplate becoming High School teachers. To the Elementary course, the requirement for admission is a First or Second Class certificate. Full particulars as to the contents of these two courses may be found in Circular 35B.

An Elementary Commercial certificate qualifies the holder for teaching Commercial Subjects in a High School but a Specialist's is required for taking charge of these subjects in a Collegiate Institute. A High School teacher, however, may teach Book-keeping and Business Practice without a special Commercial certificate, but no other subjects of this branch.

From 1912 to 1923, a thesis was required for a Permanent Commercial Specialist's certificate in addition to two years' successful experience. Since 1923, no thesis has been required.

MANUAL TRAINING

SPECIAL RULINGS

SALIENT FEATURES

However, since the Hamilton Training College came into operation, there has been a strong tendency to require professional certificates of those taking the Manual Training course. Certificates in Manual Training are still issued to those without First or Second Class certificates but they are comparatively few in number, and represent a lower standing. There is a marked difference in the earlier Specialist's certificate and the present type. Up to the time of the Training College, a Specialist's certificate was issued to the holder of the Ordinary certificate on the completion of one year's successful practical work in a "shop". The Inspector of Manual Training examined the record of this year's work and made a recommendation on the application for a Specialist's certificate. Since that time, further courses must be taken for a Specialist's certificate in Manual Training. The holder of an Ordinary Intermediate certificate is required now to take three Summer Courses at the Training College representing Part I, II and III, to qualify for an Interim Specialist's certificate, made permanent on two years' successful experience.

The Ordinary certificate obtained after the year's course at Guelph was permanent up to the year 1913. Then the regular plan was followed, Interim Ordinary certificate being made permanent on the completion of two years' experience in Manual Training. The same rule was applied also to the Specialist's certificate.

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MANUAL TRAININGSPECIAL RULINGSSALIENT FEATURES

The same rule holds with regard to Manual Training certificates as with Household Science. If the holder of an Intermediate certificate also holds an Interim First or Second Class certificate, requiring a return to a Normal School, so long as he confines himself to Manual Training, he will not be required to take a second Normal course. He may receive also a Permanent Intermediate Manual Training certificate on the completion of two years' experience.

SCHOOL NURSESPECIAL RULINGSSALIENT FEATURES

The urgent need of certificated School Nurses is met by a Summer course in this branch of School activity. By one Summer course, a certificate of Approved School Nurse may be obtained. To be admitted to this course, the applicant is required to be a graduate from an approved hospital. Up to February 1932, the nurse completing the Summer course was required to complete also a year's satisfactory experience as school nurse, before receiving a Departmental certificate. In 1932 however, by an Order-in-Council, this requirement was rescinded and the successful nurse receives a certificate at the close of the Summer session. This certificate is permanent in character.

AUXILIARY CLASSSPECIAL RULINGSSALIENT FEATURES

In 1921, in view of the need for special teachers for children not able to attend the regular Public School classes through mental and physical disability, provision was made for the training of teachers for such pupils by a Summer course conducted at Toronto, leading to an Auxiliary Class certificate. It was borne in mind that these teachers had a difficult task and should not be beginners, but experienced teachers. Hence, teachers were not admitted to this course unless they held at least Second Class certificates with three years' experience. This body of special teachers had grown rapidly since the inauguration of the course, and at present represents a class of teachers of great importance to the community, made up for the most part of teachers who have personal interest in suffering youth, and are endowed with a high degree of patience and skill in dealing with these difficult types.

In 1925, the plain Auxiliary Class course was varied by special classes in Open Air, Lip-Reading and Orthopedic branches of instruction. The teachers already certificated as Auxiliary Class teachers, received endorsements on their certificates for such special lines of teaching,

In 1930, instead of these special endorsements, the Auxiliary Class course was divided definitely into different branches of Auxiliary Class work, Training and Promotion,

AUXILIARY CLASS

SPECIAL RULINGS

SALIENT FEATURES

Lip-Reading and Speech Correction, Sick and Crippled Children, and Special Industrial Classes. The Training and Promotion represents the general type of Auxiliary Class work and the other divisions are self-explanatory. The Permanent Auxiliary Class has been granted, as with other certificates, on two years' successful experience in Auxiliary Class teaching and receives an endorsement in harmony with the type of teaching followed - Training and Promotion, Lip-Reading, Sick and Crippled Children, Special Industrial Classes.

As in all cases, except with respect to Manual Training and Household Science certificates, the Auxiliary Class certificate might not be made permanent or renewed if the holder came under and ignored the Regulation requiring a Second Year Normal School course.

From 1923 to 1928, a limited number of Auxiliary Class Assistant's certificates were issued, in view of the need of helpers for the regular Auxiliary Class teacher. No academic or professional certificate was required to enter this subsidiary course. The general requirement was at least three years' High School training. Very few entered this course and by 1928, it was felt that enough certificated teachers were available for the Auxiliary Class Summer course without admitting any more untrained individuals.

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SPECIAL RULINGS AND OUTSTANDING FEATURES
OF A GENERAL CHARACTER.

It has been the policy of this Department for many years to prevent Ontario trained teachers from immediately giving their professional services to other provinces or countries, or to private schools in this Province. Hence a pledge has appeared on each Interim Public or High School teacher's certificate placing the holder under the obligation of teaching for the first year of experience in one or more of the schools of the Ontario Provincial system. However this policy has never been regarded as rigid, and whenever from time to time the surplus of teachers has been pronounced, the operation of the pledge has been suspended. When the pledge was in full operation, especially during the war when the supply of teachers was actually below the demand, this privilege was jealously guarded and young teachers were occasionally released from this pledge only on paying a forfeit of \$50. This fee was returned at a later date to the teacher whenever the year's experience in Ontario was actually completed. In 1932, a far different picture was presented. The Province was flooded with both Public and High School teachers without positions, and this Department welcomed the possibility of some of these unemployed teachers finding positions outside the Provincial system. Consequently, since 1932, there has been no thought of enforcing this pledge either with Public or

SPECIAL RULINGS AND OUTSTANDING FEATURES
OF A GENERAL CHARACTER

High School teachers. If at some time in the future the Department needs to guard the supply of teachers, the pledge may be once more enforced.

In 1919, when many teachers had returned from the War, and been reestablished in this profession, a question arose involving justice to those who had given up teachers' positions to defend their Country. The regular requirement for permanent certificates of every kind was two years' successful experience subsequent to the date of the corresponding Interim certificate. By Order-in-Council dated May 13th, 1919 an arrangement was made by which the holders of Interim certificates whose teaching career had been interrupted by enlistment might obtain permanent certificates on whatever portion of the regular two years' experience was considered adequate by the Inspector concerned. The phrasing was "on less than two years' experience". This new ruling applied to either Public or High School certificates.

The old established rule for Permanent certificates namely, two years' successful experience subsequent to the date of the corresponding Interim certificate has been in force many years. The only serious divergence from this established rule except the Returned Soldier case arises from the recent Regulations requiring a second Normal School course for a Permanent First, Second or Kindergarten-Primary certificate. But even here, the old law is implicit, as for a return for the

SPECIAL RULING AND OUTSTANDING FEATURES
OF A GENERAL CHARACTER

second year course, the minimum requirement in experience is two years.

This strict adherence to the fixed rule with respect to Permanent certificates is shown in the policy toward experience on provisional standing. For various reasons from time to time, a teacher may not receive a full certificate as a Public or High School teacher but provisional standing for a year in the expectation that a full Interim certificate will be received in a year's time. Sometimes illness or bereavement has prevented a teacher-in-training from completing the professional course. Sometimes a teacher with qualifications from outside Ontario applies for Ontario Standing. Again a teacher may take a Summer course for a High School teacher's standing to be completed a year later at the College of Education. In all such cases provisional standing may be granted. After some hesitation concerning the consideration of such experience, on Dr. Merchant's recommendation in 1926, it was definitely decided that experience on provisional standing should not be regarded as part of the two years' experience required for a Permanent certificate. This decision has made for uniformity and simplified the matter of Permanent certificates.

Again many special certificates in particular subjects, Agriculture, Household Science, Manual Training, Kindergarten-Primary obtained at the Summer School, require two Summer courses.

At the completion of Part I of such courses, the successful teacher may teach on this partial standing. However, under the fixed rule

SPECIAL RULINGS AND OUTSTANDING FEATURES
OF A GENERAL CHARACTER.

experience obtained on partial standing in various subjects, may not be counted towards a Permanent certificate as part of the two years' experience.

It has always been the policy of the Department to ignore experience on any kind of Temporary certificate as having any bearing on a Permanent certificate. This rule has very little practical application at the present time, as since 1932, in view of the over-supply of teachers, this Department has issued no temporary certificates, except in very special cases.

It should be borne in mind also that experience obtained on a lower type of certificate may not count in an application for a Permanent certificate of a higher order. For example, experience on a Second Class certificate may not be considered towards a Permanent First Class certificate or experience on an Elementary certificate towards a Permanent Supervisor's certificate in a certain subject.

Another fact of interest with respect to permanent standing on an Interim certificate in a certain subject, such as Physical Culture or Art, is that the certified statement of experience must state definitely that the experience has been completed in that special subject.

As a rule the experience for a Permanent certificate must be obtained on the corresponding Interim certificate and must be experience directly associated with that type of certificate. For Instance, for a Permanent Second Class certificate

SPECIAL RULINGS AND OUTSTANDING FEATURES
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the experience should be regular Public or Separate School experience as implied in the Interim Second Class certificate. A slight variation from this rule is found in the case of a Permanent First Class certificate. Primarily this certificate is a Public School certificate, but where by special conditions it has been made valid in a Continuation School such experience is considered. Consequently, the holder of an Interim First Class certificate may receive a Permanent First Class certificate on two years' Public or Continuation School experience or a combination of both kinds.

Again experience in Kindergarten-Primary work naturally concerns a Permanent Kindergarten-Primary certificate but, by a special ruling of Dr. Waugh's, experience in Kindergarten-Primary work may be considered in an application for a Permanent First or Second Class certificate, provided that it was obtained subsequent to the date of the corresponding Interim certificate. Consequently, there is nothing in the policy of this Department to prevent a teacher from receiving a Permanent First or Second Class certificate and a Permanent Kindergarten-Primary certificate on the same experience.

Another matter of interest concerns experience as an occasional teacher obtained in the form of school-days. This matter has gained greater importance in the last five years since so many teachers are able to obtain only broken experience as a

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supply teacher. It has been the regular policy of the Department to consider such experience toward a Permanent certificate if obtained subsequent to the date of the Interim certificate. However, such experience must be certified by the local authorities, Inspector or Secretary of the Board. It usually takes the form of School-days and twenty school days are considered the equivalent of one teaching month. However, it should be borne in mind that the Inspector is given a free hand in the consideration of such experience. If he feels that an occasional teacher has not come under close enough observation to justify recommending a Permanent certificate he may defer a decision until the teacher in question has had adequate experience on a regular staff of teachers.

Another case of a special type of experience is experience obtained on an Interim Auxiliary Class certificate. This experience, as is easily understood, is of a special nature and regularly bears on an Interim Auxiliary Class certificate in an application for a Permanent Auxiliary Class certificate. However, by another ruling of the late Dr. Waugh, experience in pure Auxiliary Class work, being Public School work, may count also towards a Permanent First or Second Class certificate, if it happens that the teacher in question holds an Interim First or Second Class certificate, to be made permanent by two years' experience.

Attention should be given to the general standing of a teacher applying for a Permanent certificate of a special

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character such as one in Agriculture, Vocal Music, Art &c. The general rule is that no permanent certificate of a special and limited character may be granted until the applicant holds a general permanent certificate, that is, a Permanent First Class, Second Class or Kindergarten-Primary certificate, or a Permanent High School Assistant's certificate. The only exception to this rule is that of a Permanent Intermediate Household Science or Manual Training certificate as already explained.

For many years the regular policy of this department is to make the certificate obtained at the completion of a training course Interim in character. The noteworthy exception to this rule where the holder of a Permanent Second Class certificate obtains directly a Permanent First Class certificate has already been discussed. However, there are a few certificates of a special character for which there are no corresponding Interim certificates. It is felt that they are not professional certificates in the strict sense of the word and the successful candidate receives immediately a permanent form of certificate. Such certificates are those in Oral French, Approved School Nursing and Vocational Guidance.

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All Supervisor's certificates are essentially Public or Separate School certificates and as the name indicates qualify the holders not only for teaching the particular subject but also for supervising and regulating the teaching of the subject throughout the school. This duty includes the arrangement and organization of the different sections of the work in the school and guidance to the assistant teachers. This guidance and supervision may include model lessons taught by the supervisor for the benefit of the assistants in the subject. In short, the supervisor must accept the responsibility for the subject throughout the school and in such capacity must take a proper interest in the teaching of the subject in the individual classrooms. As has already been stated, a Supervisor's certificate is valid primarily in a Public School, but where the holder of this certificate is teaching in a Continuation School by virtue of a First Class certificate, the Supervisor's certificate is valid also in a Continuation School. This duty of supervising the subject does not apply to a Continuation School teacher but only to a teacher in a graded urban Public or Separate School.

On account of the requirement of supervising the particular subject in a Public School many holders of Interim Supervisor's certificates are unable to obtain Permanent Supervisor's certificates. It can easily be seen that in many cases it may be difficult for the Principal to assign

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enough work to the holder of an Interim Supervisor's certificate to fulfill the requirements for a Permanent Supervisor's certificate. However, as with other Interim certificates, the Interim Supervisor's certificate may be renewed to provide full opportunity at some time to qualify for a Permanent certificate. With a Continuation School teacher, however, so long as the holder of the Interim Supervisor's certificate has taught the subject for two years to the satisfaction of the Inspector, a Permanent Supervisor's certificate may be granted without any reference to supervision. Some years ago Chief Inspector Greer took into consideration the difficulty of Public School teachers qualifying for Permanent Supervisor's certificates and to break the deadlock evolved a special ruling, still operative. For a Permanent Supervisor's certificate in Art, Physical Culture or Vocal Music, the holder of the Interim Supervisor's certificate is required in the first place to comply with the general rule of two years' successful experience in the particular subject subsequent to the date of the Interim Supervisor's certificate. Then there is a special requirement containing two options. First for at least one year of the total experience, the applicant is required to have supervised the subject in a general way throughout an urban graded Public or Separate School, or a large portion of the school ; for instance in Physical Culture, the male teacher might supervise the teaching of Physical Culture to the boys, and the female teacher, the girls' Physical Culture. In view of the difficulty of obtaining this general supervision, an alternative has been offered. If

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the holder of the Interim Supervisor's certificate is not in a position to supervise the subject, experience in teaching the subject in four separate class-rooms for one year is accepted in lieu of supervision. This ruling has made it possible to issue scores of Permanent Supervisor's certificates, particularly the alternative of teaching the subject in four class-rooms. The ruling is reasonable in its nature and has worked out satisfactorily in application. Consequently, when a Public School teacher applies for a Permanent Supervisor's certificate a detailed statement from the Inspector or from the Principal is required, showing definitely the extent and nature of the applicant's experience in the subject concerned. In presenting the alternative of instruction in four class-rooms, the Chief Inspector has felt that the irreducible minimum has been reached, and there has been no recession from this requirement.

Once more the general requirement with respect to all Permanent certificates of a Special character should be emphasized. No such Permanent certificate can be granted unless the applicants hold already permanent general standing, that is Permanent Second Class, Permanent Kindergarten, Permanent First Class or Permanent High School Assistant's certificates; of recent years also a Permanent Vocational certificate has been accepted in this respect.

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In somewhat fragmentary fashion, the broad professional courses from their inception have been traced to the present time. In addition special variations of the regular requirements have been briefly treated, as well as special certificates and salient features of conditions pertaining to teacher's various standings. Little has been said of the humble Third Class certificate and its different forms. Though this certificate is little more than a historic relic at the present time, for many years, it was the commonest professional certificate, and, throughout the rural public school system, no other certificate was ever envisaged, and in many urban centres trustees were quite satisfied to obtain a teacher with a Third Class certificate. Up to 1907 when the setting up of several Normal Schools to cover the Province made it comparatively easy for teachers to attend a Normal School, the only centres were Ottawa and Toronto and London (from 1900). Consequently it was mostly those having taught some time on a Third Class certificate and hoping to make teaching a settled vocation, who embarked upon the regular Normal School course and obtained a "life" certificate, generally a Second Class certificate. The holders of First Class certificates were the aristocrats of the profession and were qualified for Public or High School teaching. Such were never found in the small public schools throughout the Province. Today these old Third Class teachers seem in-

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adequately trained for teaching. They were mostly young people from the rural districts who attended neighbouring High Schools to obtain an academic standing lying between our present Lower and Middle School standing. Then for some four months, they attended the nearest county Model School from September to December, receiving their training from the Principal of the Public School in that centre, whose only qualification was often Second Class certificate. The old Third Class certificate was valid for three years, and, though it might be renewed, as a rule it was regarded as a stepping-stone to higher things. Even to-day many striking figures in the business and professional world began their careers as rural teachers on Third Class certificates. We may look askance to-day at the training and standing of these early teachers but, when the county Model Schools were instituted, it represented an important step in education. Before that time, most of the rural teachers were without direct pedagogical training. In many cases they were middle-aged men with some education who had failed in life, many of them wanderers from the old lands across the sea, stranded in Ontario. Very often they were discouraged and embittered men, with inadequate knowledge, lacking the ability to impart and the patience so necessary to a teacher. They depended upon Physical intimidation to preserve some semblance of school-room discipline and, when this failed, they were often "run out" by the older boys who attended school in the winter. The Third Class certificate represented a certain measure of personal fitness and training

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The old Model School as a system was abolished in 1908, although for some time, a few of these schools survived. The Summer Model School (English) ceased to operate in 1925.

By 1908 the new system of Normal Schools throughout the Province was gaining momentum. Higher professional standards were in the air. The old Model School has finished its honourable work in ministering to the earlier educational needs of the Province. The teachers-to-be now turned their eyes to one of the new Normal Schools and with more or less misgiving prepared for a year's training instead of only the Autumn period. However there was no sharp transition. The County Boards and the County Model Schools ceased to function but a number of Model Schools under the direct supervision of the Department of Education and termed Provincial, took their places not to perpetuate the old Third Class certificate but as a compromise to schools in the Districts and poorer sections of the Counties. Such schools could not expect to obtain teachers from the new supply of Second Class teachers and pay the higher salaries. Accordingly at certain convenient centres, Provincial Model Schools were established to conduct an Autumn course leading to Limited Class certificates good for five years. The centres were chosen with respect to the districts to be served by these Third Class teachers such as Port Arthur, Bracebridge, Lindsay and Cornwall. The Instructors were of higher standing than those

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of the old Country Models. These Provincial Model Schools ceased to exist in 1924. The distinction between the old standard Third Class certificate and the new Limited Third Class certificate should be clearly noted. The latter certificate was good for five years only in schools of the Districts and listed poorer sections of the Counties.

After the Normal School system developed candidates who failed to get full standing as a Second Class teacher were granted Limited Third Class certificates to be replaced by Second Class when the standing was completed. These Third Class certificates like those from the Provincial Model Schools were valid only in remote districts unable to obtain teachers with higher standing.

A Special concession was made from time to time up to the year 1923 with respect to holders of Third Class certificates with at least twelve years' experience. Upon evidence of this required experience such teachers received Permanent Third Class certificates. Now, this elementary teachers' certificate is superseded and the signs of the times point also to the passing of the Second Class certificate, that honourable brevet of professional rank for some three-quarters of a century.

Only a passing allusion is being made to the English-French type of a certificate. This Department since its formation has had in certain districts one of the most difficult problems to solve; to educate in a dual language, French and English. In

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the extreme western, northern and eastern portion, were vigorous ever-growing French communities eager to retain their mother tongue and extremely sensitive to any effort to substitute English for it. The Department has always wisely held that English should be the preferred vehicle of instruction in this Province. On the other hand, history has taught the unsoundness of any drastic effort to stamp out a native language. For years compromises were offered and tried. For a long period of time, no satisfactory arrangement seemed possible. Discord, misrepresentation, evasion of the Regulations made for weakness in the English-French branch of Education. Coaxing and threatening both were fruitless in solving the problem. The storm-centre was the famous Regulation 17. At last within the past ten years, tact, patience, and fair play have won the day. Bitterness has all but vanished. The Department has discovered that the French elements, instead of rejecting the English language, are keenly desirous of learning it, as a stepping-stone to success and happiness. The Department has also discovered a happy mean between making the French language dominant in French-Canadian sections and pushing it out. By courses of training conducted by special training schools such as Embrun, and the University of Ottawa Normal School, French-Canadians are obtaining First and Second Class certificates admirably adapted for preserving both languages in the proper proportions. In earlier years, it was difficult to find English-French teachers whose aim ever exceeded the English-French Model course and an

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English-French Third Class certificate. Now at the special University of Ottawa Normal School, English-French teachers are being turned out in fair numbers with full First or Second Class certificates good in French-speaking schools. Most of these reach the higher grades by slow and painful steps, against a background of poverty and illiteracy. This Department has helped them by financial contributions and by judicious concessions. Official patience has enabled such teachers, subject by subject to raise themselves to higher professional ground in both French and English, until now it seems as if the "English-French situation" has been shorn of its terrors.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS

Perhaps there is no branch of educational activity that represents more progress than the past and present standing of Public or Separate School Inspector. In the early days, the typical Public School Inspector was a successful teacher in the County, appointed Inspector by the County Council not only for professional fitness but often for personal, local and political reasons. The Council was largely indifferent to academic or professional standing, and cared little whether he held a First or a Second Class certificate, or a University degree. These early Inspectors carried out pioneer work of a highly creditable kind. With "horse and buggy" they travelled from one end of a County to the other, covering their large districts through Autumn rains and Winter snow-drifts, and ministering to the needs of their raw Third Class teachers in their "little red school-houses" in a downright, practical manner. They were adapted to the times in which they "carried on". Now they are largely "part and parcel of the past". Within the last 15 years, Public School Inspectors of a new type have been evolved. A few of the "old guard" still survive but each year the number grows ^{steadily} less, as death or superannuation creates new vacancies.

The new species, gradually developed from the early type, represents an elaborately trained product. In general he must be a University graduate on approved courses and the holder of a Permanent First Class certificate with adequate experience as a Public School teacher. To make sure that he will be in sympathy with rural conditions, he is required to hold an

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Intermediate certificate in Agriculture. In addition, he is required to pass a searching and comprehensive Inspector's examination conducted by this Department in preparation for which he must study a considerable number of educational texts and take courses in Pedagogy and related subjects, bearing on his future duties. For further information, a study of Circular 37 will show the exacting nature of the requirements for the Public School Inspectors' certificates. Of late years, the new Inspectors are drawn to a great extent from the ranks of Public School not High School teachers. For many years the Public School Inspector was a man who had taught for a great part of his life in a High School.

A beneficial change was made in the appointment of Public and Separate School Inspectors some four years ago. Up to 1930 the appointment was made by the County Councils. It stands to reason that other considerations than the fitness of the man for the position, would come into play, personal, local and political. Again, the members of a County Council are not usually competent to select an Inspector; such a choice requires an expert in educational matters. Consequently it was a distinct change for the better when the Departmental Chief Inspector of Public and Separate Schools subject to the approval of the Minister was given the right and responsibility to select from among certificated Inspectors the most suitable one for a vacancy in the ranks of Inspectors. He is guided by the academic and professional fitness of the applicants, by their personal ability

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and by their success as teachers.

Another noteworthy feature of the new type of Inspector is that in most cases he has been an urban teacher. This can be easily understood when it is realized that it is in the larger urban centres that a Public School teacher has the full set of opportunities for taking the courses leading to an Inspectors' certificate. He has at hand the facilities, the courses, the libraries, and the institutions to be used in preparation. However an important consideration is often ignored. As in other activities, the most successful teachers in the great Cities in the majority of cases came from the rural districts. In many cases, they began their professional careers in the rural schools. Accordingly, when such a teacher obtains an appointment as a rural Inspector he is just "going back home". He returns to conditions with which he became deeply familiar in his youth. He is going back to associations scarcely interrupted by a few years' teaching experience in the City, to review once more scenes that always have been an integral part of his conscious life.

MEMORANDUM RE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING FOR
HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS IN ONTARIO.



Prior to 1885 any graduate in Arts of a chartered University in the British Dominions who had proceeded regularly to his degree and who produced a certificate of one year's successful experience as an assistant in a High School or who was the holder of a Public School First or Second Class Certificate, was considered eligible for the Head Mastership of a High School. An applicant for a High School Assistant's position was required to submit satisfactory proof that he had been regularly graduated in Arts and that he had a knowledge of the science and art of teaching and of the management and discipline of a school.

Commencing in 1885 provision was made for any graduate in Arts with honours in Science, Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Department of Mental and Moral Science or Civil Polity, or the holder of a First Class non-professional certificate who has passed an examination at a Provincial Normal School to qualify as a specialist by taking one session at a training institute. This training consisted in systematic observation of High School work and practice in the organization and management of High Schools and in teaching the High School courses. Teachers who were then engaged in teaching as specialists, however, were permitted to retain their rank. Instruction was given at Toronto from the 3rd. Tuesday in August to the first Friday in October, in History, Psychology, Methods in English, etc., and following this

a course at the Training Institute from the first week in October until the first Friday in November. Four of the leading Collegiate Institutes (subsequently five, namely, Guelph, Kingston, Strathroy, Hamilton and Owen Sound), furnished graduates, who had the necessary scholarship, a course of training in Methods for four months in the year. The course also included Observation and Practice Teaching. At the end of the course, a written and practical examination was conducted by examiners appointed by the Minister of Education. The Chairman of the Board of Examiners was J.E. Hodgson.

It was soon felt that students needed a course of training in the Science of Education and in Psychology before the best advantage could be secured from Observation and practice in teaching. Accordingly, by Order-in-Council, on July 2nd, 1891, the Ontario School of Pedagogy was established in Toronto. The course extended from the 3rd. Tuesday in August to December 22nd. Dr. J.A. McLellan, M.A., LL.D., was appointed Principal in 1890. This Institution, under the new name, Ontario Normal College, was removed to Hamilton in 1897. This move was approved by Order-in-Council, February 19th, 1896. By so doing, the advantage of the Hamilton Collegiate Institute as a practice school and the theoretical part of the school of Pedagogy were combined. Dr. McLellan remained Principal of the new organization until he retired in 1906. R.A. Thompson was Principal for the year 1906-07.

The agreement with the Ontario Government re the Ontario Normal College expired in 1907 and the College was moved to Toronto and was changed into what was known as the Faculty of Education. This Faculty of Education was organized by resolution of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto in December, 1906, and began its first session in October, 1907. The Dean of the Faculty of Education was Wm. Pakenham, B.A. The courses for First Class Public and High School Assistant's certificates were approved by Order-in-Council, July 12th, 1907.

A similar institution, the Faculty of Education, Kingston was organized by the Board of Governors of Queen's University in July, 1907. The courses for First Class Public and High School Assistant's certificates were approved by Order-in-Council, August 11th, 1907. During the School years 1907 - 10, Cecil F. Lavell, M.A., was Dean, 1910 - 12, W.S. Ellis, B.A., 1912 - 13, Sinclair Laird, M.A., and for 1913 to 1920, Dr. H.T.J. Coleman.

The Faculty of Education at Toronto and the Faculty of Education at Kingston were merged into one training School for High School Teachers at Toronto in 1920, under the name Ontario College of Education. Dr. Pakenham became the first Dean. At the same time the training of candidates for First Class certificates was transferred to the several Normal Schools.

The memorandum of agreement made with the Governors of the University of Toronto, the appointments of the College Staff and the Courses of Study were approved by Order- in Council January 18th, 1921. Dean Pakenham retired in July, 1934 and was succeeded by J.G. Althouse, B.A., D. Paed.

W..A. Beecroft.

Toronto, February 13th, 1935.

FOREWORD TO DIVISION II

In view of the important changes concerning professional certificate brought into force since the preceding portion of this survey was written, the following sections come under the heading, Division II. Many of the rules and regulations, already set forth, no longer have actual application to present professional qualifications and must be now regarded as essentially historical in value.

The new Normal School Regulations of 1935, merely predicted at the time of the earlier portion of these writings, will be treated. In addition, the new policy with respect to High School Teacher's certificates will be discussed in detail, showing how these basic changes must be applied to the various subsidiary, as well as the principal High School and Public School Teacher's certificates.

ABOLITION OF SECOND YEAR NORMAL COURSE

Since the winter of 1935, when the preceding portion of this survey was written, the change in the Normal School Regulations, at that time foreshadowed, has appeared. In the summer of 1935, by the terms of Circular 72, the Second Year Normal School course was formally abolished and its place filled by certain academic and professional substitutes. The Second Year course has ceased to exist except in the form of final examinations for those who already had partially qualified under such Regulations, and have been permitted to complete under them.

PERMANENT I AND II CLASS CERTIFICATE BEFORE 1927

A study of the attached circular (#72) will show certain distinct elements of difference from former regulations, both those older regulations in force prior to September 1927 and also those in force from September 1927 to August 1935, when Circular 72 came definitely into play. In the Regulations in force up to 1927 there was only one Normal School course for each of First and Second Class and Kindergarten-Primary certificates and Permanent certificates were obtained on two years' experience approved by the last Inspector. The academic requirements were fixed: Lower and Middle School standing for a Second Class and Kindergarten-Primary; and Lower, Middle and Upper School standing for a First Class certificate. There was a certain narrow and mechanical quality in the whole process. It

was only in cases where the teacher was radically deficient that a Permanent certificate was refused at the end of the two-year term of experience. Under the next set of regulations in force from 1927 to 1935, strong emphasis was laid on additional professional training after two, three or four years' teaching experience. This second course of Normal School training proved beneficial, coming after the teacher had had fair experience in the practical business of teaching, but, as time went on, strong objections were offered by the main body of teachers. The chief disadvantage was economic. The teacher in most cases had to give up a school without the assurance of securing another position a year later. In the light of small salaries, the cost of taking this second course was a serious consideration, often entailing anxiety and distress. The general dissatisfaction became so keen that such course was abolished and was not given in the year 1934-35.

ABOLITION OF SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES

Another great change is the abolition of the Normal School course leading to a Second Class certificate. This represents an important stage in the steady movement towards higher qualifications clearly perceptible through the course of even this brief treatise. The Second Class certificate is gradually falling into the discard like the humble Third Class certificate.

ABOLITION OF COURSES FOR ELEMENTARY CERTIFICATES AT NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Still another change in policy is the abandonment of special courses at the Normal Schools leading to Elementary certificates in Art, Physical Culture,

Agriculture, Manual Training and Household Science. It was felt that such courses overburdened the one-year Normal School course and that these special courses might be taken at the Summer School. These courses are still given (in Art, Physical Culture, Vocal Music) at the College of Education but have been eliminated from the Normal School course. Consequently, it will be seen that extensive simplification has been introduced into the Normal School work. No longer is there any course leading to a Second Class certificate and, the special courses leading to Elementary certificates have been abandoned. Accordingly, there are only two courses in the Normal School system, that leading to a First Class certificate and that, to a Kindergarten-Primary certificate; the latter concerns relatively a very small number and is not in all Normal Schools, but only at Toronto.

EXPERIENCE FOR PERMANENT CERTIFICATES UNDER CIRCULAR 72

The requirements for Permanent First and Second Class and Kindergarten-Primary certificates found in Circular 72 differ in important respects from those of the two sets of former Regulations. In the first place greater emphasis is placed upon teaching experience. Three instead of two years' experience is required. Such experience must be duly certified and the teaching ability must be fully described and rated by each Inspector during each year. The Chief Inspector at the Department is required to make a recommendation as well as the local Inspector.

PROFESSIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMANENT CERTIFICATES UNDER CIRCULAR 72.

On the professional side, there is a distinct difference. No longer is a solid year at the Normal Schools

required after the teacher has already completed a year in these institutions. Consequently, no longer is a teacher obliged to relinquish a position to qualify for a permanent certificate. The additional professional courses may be taken at the Summer School. On the other hand the academic requirements have been raised for all certificates, one stage higher. For a Permanent Second Class or Kindergarten-Primary certificate, Upper School standing is required, in place of the former Middle School standing. For a Permanent First Class certificate, first year undergraduate standing from a recognized University must be added to Upper School qualifications.

SPECIAL RULING ON CIR. 72 RE PERMANENT II CLASS CERTIFICATES

In connection with Circular 72, a special ruling should be noticed, the content of which is implied but not specifically mentioned in this circular. The holder of an Interim First Class certificate may apply for a Permanent Second Class certificate, as an intermediate step, if the requirements of Section II are met. This ruling has been made to meet the wish of teachers to obtain some kind of present permanent standing in view of the fact that a considerable period of time is required to qualify for a Permanent First Class certificate.

CONCLUDING SUMMARY RE CIRCULAR 72

Altogether the new requirements represent greater variety than is found in all earlier Regulations relating to Public School Teachers' certificates. At first the somewhat complex nature of the new requirements found in

Circular 72 caused considerable dismay to Public School teachers. However, later, after careful analysis, the teachers found reasons for reassurance. In no case, would they be required to relinquish their positions to qualify for Permanent certificates, or to obtain a higher grade of certificate. The older teachers, who had taught on Permanent Second Class certificates for years, obtained under Old Regulations, found to their relief that they would not be required to obtain the new University first year standing. All classes found that the Department was willing to be very liberal in the matter of time. So long as the teacher shows proper spirit and is making fair progress towards higher qualifications, it is safe to predict that this Department will never take away the validity of an Interim certificate, or take any steps that will prevent a teacher from earning a living by a professional certificate of lesser character.

INTRODUCTION TO TWO ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL OF 1935 re H.S.
ASSISTANT'S CERTIFICATE

Attention is now again directed to the two far-reaching Orders-in-Council of 1935 bearing on experience relating to Permanent High School Assistants' certificates and various subsidiary certificates of a special character. In addition, it will be seen that a new attitude has been adopted regarding Public School experience bearing on Permanent Public School certificates.

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL RE PRIOR EXPERIENCE (H.S. ASSISTANT'S CERT.)

On the 28th day of August, 1935, an Order-in-Council was passed as follows:

"Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that sub-section (ii) of section (c) of Regulation 7, page 9, of the Regulations of

the High School and Collegiate Institutes be amended by deleting the words "subsequent to the date of issue of the Interim Certificate" so that the sub-section will read as follows:-

(ii) Two years' successful teaching in an Ontario High or Continuation School or Collegiate Institute, duly certified on an official form by the Inspector or Inspectors concerned".

This order means a radical change in the policy of this Department with respect to Permanent High School Assistant's certificates. Up to this time it was insisted upon that the experience for a Permanent certificate should be subsequent to the date of the full Interim High School Assistant's certificate. The inference is that in future the emphasis is to be placed rather on the success of the experience than on the actual time when it was completed.

CIRCULAR 72 RE PRIOR PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPERIENCE

According to Circular 72 of August, 1935, Section III-(I), the applicant for a Permanent First Class certificate may submit evidence of the required three years' experience, either on an Interim Second, a Permanent Second, or an Interim First Class Certificate. This requirement expresses the same tendency, in that the required experience need not be subsequent to the date of the corresponding Interim First Class certificate. Consequently, this change with respect to the time of the experience is seen to concern both Public and High School Permanent certificates.

These rules cover a wide area and it is the intention to indicate the various applications of this new policy. These applications will be found in the following sections.

DETAILED ANALYSIS OF APPLICATION OF FIRST ORDER-IN-COUNCIL
HIGH SCHOOL

1. The most important application of this Order-in-Council is in the case of the holder of Provisional standing as a High School Assistant. Under the new ruling found in it, experience obtained on Provisional High School Assistant's standing may be considered as part of the two years' experience for the Permanent High School Assistant's certificate.

2. A graduate of the Ontario College of Education with an Interim High School Assistant's certificate who has already completed two years' experience in a Continuation School (or Fifth Class) may apply immediately on such experience for a Permanent High School Assistant's certificate.

3. For a Permanent Specialist's certificate of the regular kind such as Classics, Science, English and History, by the former rule two years' experience subsequent to the Interim Specialist's certificate was required, of which at least one year comprised experience in the Senior classes in the Specialist subjects. Now prior experience, if sufficiently extensive and successful, may be considered, even though obtained in whole or in part on a First Class certificate in a Continuation School or on an Ordinary High School Assistant's certificate.

4. An applicant for a Permanent Specialist's certificate in Art, Commercial, Music or Physical Culture may use experience in these subjects completed on Elementary or Supervisor's certificate, if obtained in Secondary School Teaching.

1. A graduate from the Ontario College of Education with an Interim First Class certificate may apply immediately for a Permanent First Class certificate on two years' experience in a Public or Separate School obtained on a Second Class Certificate.

2. To obtain a Permanent Kindergarten-Primary certificate under the old system, an applicant was required to have completed two years' Primary or Kindergarten-Primary experience subsequent to the date of the full Interim Kindergarten-Primary certificate. Under the new ruling one year's experience may have been obtained on Part I of the full Kindergarten-Primary Summer course and an additional year's experience on the full Interim certificate.

3. The holder of Interim Elementary certificates in Agriculture, Manual Training and Household Science and an Intermediate certificate in Agriculture may apply for Permanent certificates in these subjects on one year's experience on Part I of the full certificate and an additional year's experience on the full Interim certificate.

4. An applicant for a Permanent Supervisor's certificate in a special subject may apply experience in this subject obtained on an Elementary certificate in the same subject, with one year's special experience after receiving the Interim Supervisor's certificate.

5. After completing the Summer Course in Auxiliary Class teaching a successful candidate does not receive an Interim Auxiliary certificate until three years' teaching experience has been completed. Under the new ruling experience in this branch of teaching on a Letter of Standing may be considered towards a Permanent Auxiliary certificate.

MANUAL ARTS TRAINING.

A specialist's certificate in Manual Training differs from other Specialist's certificates; it is valid in a Public or a High School (or Vocational School). A prerequisite to the three Summer courses for the Specialist's certificate is an intermediate certificate in Manual Training. Under the new policy, if the holder of the Interim Specialist's certificate has had at least two years' satisfactory experience on an intermediate certificate in a Public or High School, he may use this experience directly with respect to a Permanent Specialist's certificate after he obtains the corresponding Interim Specialist's certificate from Summer School Courses.

It should be emphasized that now, as the field of experience accepted for Permanent certificates has been considerably widened, in any case where there is doubt about the teacher's eligibility for a Permanent certificate, the Inspectors may make full use of the right to defer a decision on the application till after further experience and inspection. There is but little hardship in this step for the teacher and it constitutes an adequate means for making sure that the applicant deserves a Permanent certificate. In many cases, the prior experience may be remote in time, lacking in breadth or unsatisfactory in other respects, and renewal of the Interim certificates in such cases is the logical step. As has already been said, greater elasticity with respect to the time of the required experience should only emphasize the more essential factor of teaching ability on the part of the applicant for a Permanent certificate.

PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOL

A specialist's certificate in Manual Training differs from other Specialist's certificates; it is valid in a Public or a High School (or Vocational School). A prerequisite to the three Summer courses for the Specialist's certificate is an Intermediate certificate in Manual Training. Under the new policy, if the holder of the Interim Specialist's certificate has had 'at least two years' satisfactory experience on an Intermediate certificate in a Public or High School, he may use this experience directly with respect to a Permanent Specialist's certificate after he obtains the corresponding Interim Specialist's certificate from Summer School Courses.

It should be emphasized that now, as the field of experience accepted for Permanent certificates has been considerably widened, in any case where there is doubt about the teacher's eligibility for a Permanent certificate, the Inspectors may make full use of the right to defer a decision on the application till after further experience and inspection. There is but little hardship in this step for the teacher and it constitutes an adequate means for making sure that the applicant deserves a Permanent certificate. In many cases, the prior experience may be remote in time, lacking in breadth or unsatisfactory in other respects, and renewal of the Interim certificates in such cases is the logical step. As has already been said, greater elasticity with respect to the time of the required experience should only emphasize the more essential factor of teaching ability on the part of the applicant for a Permanent certificate.

"Copy of an Order-in-Council, approved by The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, dated the 17th day of January, A.D. 1935."

"Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 (j) of The Department of Education Act---the High School Assistant's Certificate, No. 71, and High School Specialist's Certificate, No. 72 respectively, be amended by adding the words "or a Fifth Form of a Public or Separate School" after the words "High or Continuation School, or a Collegiate Institute" so that the sentence on each Certificate Form, now reading as follows: "Subject to the Regulations, this certificate is valid in a High or Continuation School, or a Collegiate Institute", will read as follows: "Subject to the Regulations, this certificate is valid in a High or Continuation School, or a Collegiate Institute, or a Fifth Form of a Public or Separate School".

SECOND ORDER-IN-COUNCIL RE FIFTH FORM EXPERIENCE

This Order-in-Council already states that in future an Interim High School Assistant's certificate, Ordinary or Specialist, will be valid in the Fifth Form of a Public or Separate School; that is, for all practical purposes this Fifth Form may be regarded as a branch of the Secondary School system though carried on in a Public or Separate School. A natural inference from the content of this Order-in-Council is that this Fifth Form experience may now be regarded as bearing on an application for a Permanent High School Assistant's certificate. Consequently, it would appear reasonable that the holder of an Interim

High School Assistant's certificate who has successfully completed two years' experience all in a Fifth Form of a Public or Separate School, or partly in a Fifth Form and partly in a Secondary School may have the right to make application for a Permanent High School Assistant's certificate.

PART FIFTH FORM AND PART SECONDARY SCHOOL EXPERIENCE

If the applicant has taught partly in a Fifth Form and partly in a Secondary School, the situation is simple. The Secondary School Inspector concerned will be in a position to make a recommendation after having seen the applicant teach in a Secondary School.

ALL FIFTH FORM EXPERIENCE

Where the applicant, however, has completed the required two years' experience in a Fifth Form and has never taught in a Secondary School, the question has arisen whether a Secondary School Inspector also should observe the work of this teacher before a Permanent High School Assistant's certificate is granted.

Another question has arisen of a similar kind. A teacher may have taught for two years in a Fifth Form on a First or Second Class certificate. Later he obtains an Interim High School Assistant's certificate. The question has come up whether such a teacher may apply immediately for a Permanent High School Assistant's certificate on the experience already obtained in a Fifth Form on a First or Second Class certificate.

DECISION ON THE ABOVE POINTS

In a special ruling received from the Registrar dated November 5th, 1935, approved by the Chief Inspector

of Secondary Schools and by the Deputy Minister, a definite decision has been rendered on the above points.

Experience in a Fifth Form in whole or in part may now be accepted towards a Permanent High School Assistant's certificate on a favourable report from either a Public or Separate or Secondary School Inspector. This ruling means that the holder of an Interim High School Assistant's certificate may obtain a permanent certificate without ever coming under the official observation of a Secondary School Inspector, in the case where the experience of such applicant has been confined altogether to a Fifth Class in a Public or Separate School.

FIFTH FORM EXPERIENCE RE HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL'S CERTIFICATE

Regarding a High School Principal's certificate, the situation is somewhat different. Under a ruling of some years ago, fully approved, a High School Principal's certificate may not be obtained on experience completed solely in a private school. A Permanent High School Assistant's certificate may be granted on private school experience only, but, for a High School Principal's certificate, an additional year's experience in a regular Secondary School is required, with proper inspection.

This rule has been extended to apply to a teacher in a Fifth Form of a Public or Separate School. Even though under a recent decision, a Permanent High School Assistant's certificate may be granted on Fifth Class experience only, at least one year's additional experience in a regular Secondary School is required for a High School Principal's certificate, on a favourable recommendation from a Secondary School Inspector.

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